

Also, petition of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., for an additional tug boat for revenue service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PUJO: Resolution of the general assembly of Louisiana, relative to slack-water navigation in Bayou Macon and Boeuf River, Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana, relative to improvement of Sabine River, Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana, relative to locks on Bayou Plaquemines, Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana, relative to divorcing the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers, Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Paper to accompany bill granting pension to Rhoda C. O'Neill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Division No. 153, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Garrett, Ind., in favor of bill H. R. 7041—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the post commander of the Army and Navy Union, favoring the naval retirement bill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SNOOK: Papers to accompany bill H. R. 4385, to increase pension of Thomas Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Papers to accompany bill for relief of George E. Shoemaker, of Zanesville, Ohio—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of John F. Bonnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of James H. Larimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of John T. Waxlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Lake Superior Subdivision of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, favoring legislation preventing anyone becoming an engineer who has not served three years as a locomotive fireman—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Lake Superior Subdivision of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, favoring legislation against excessive hours for engineers—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 14, 1905.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. NELSON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS) laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Methodist Church of Kossuth, Miss., *v.* The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of State, transmitting the final ascertainment of electors for President and Vice-President for the States of North Dakota and Colorado; which, with the accompanying papers, were ordered to be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14623) to amend an act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses

thereon, and had appointed Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, Mr. TAWNEY, Mr. CRUMPACKER, Mr. JONES of Virginia, and Mr. MADDOX managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 13772. An act to amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 16567. An act to authorize the Decatur Transportation and Manufacturing Company, a corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near the city of Decatur, Ala.; and

H. R. 16720. An act permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the Red River of the North from a point on section 6, township 154 north, range 50 west, Marshall County, Minn., to a point on section 36, township 155 north, range 51 west, Walsh County, N. Dak.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Presiding Officer:

S. 3728. An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15113. An act for the relief of the estate of George W. Saulpaw;

H. R. 6351. An act to pay J. B. McRae \$99 for services as hospital steward, etc.;

H. R. 15606. An act to authorize the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi, to construct a bridge across the Tombigbee River near the town of Fulton, in the said county and State;

H. R. 15810. An act to authorize Caldwell Parish, La., to construct a bridge across the Ouachita River;

H. R. 15981. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Pearl and Leaf Rivers Railroad Company to bridge Pearl River, in the State of Mississippi;"

S. R. 24. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Luis Bográn H., of Honduras; and

S. R. 78. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Frutos Tomás Plaza, of Ecuador.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the Philippine bill, which has just come over from the House, may be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14623) to amend an act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate accede to the request of the House for a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the Presiding Officer was authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mr. LODGE, Mr. HALE, and Mr. CULBERSON were appointed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (for Mr. FRYE) presented a memorial of the United Confederate Veterans, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the bill providing for the care and preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead now in the various cemeteries in the Northern States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Duquoin, Ill., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Shelby and Effingham counties, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of Viola Lodge, No. 350, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Mattoon, Ill., and a petition of Robinson Division, No. 78, Order of Railway Conductors,

of Savanna, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented petitions of Kincaid Division, No. 150, Order of Railway Conductors, of Utica; of Capital City Lodge, No. 3, of Albany; of F. H. Philipps Lodge, No. 37, of Albany, all of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; of Local Lodge No. 99, of Rochester; of Lake Erie Lodge, No. 241, of Buffalo; of Lyon Brook Lodge, No. 216, of Norwich, and of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 85, of Buffalo, all of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; of Kings County Division, No. 419, of Brooklyn; of F. B. Griffith Division, No. 533, of East Buffalo, and of Syracuse Division, No. 169, of Syracuse, all of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in the State of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called "employers' liability bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented memorials of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 280, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, of Owego; of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 144, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, of New York City; of William Steinecke, of Brooklyn, and of John B. Rogers & Co., of Binghamton, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against any reduction of the tariff on cigars and tobacco imported from the Philippine Islands; which were referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Mr. KEAN presented a memorial of Local Union No. 134, United Cigar Makers' International Union, of New Brunswick, N. J., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation reducing the tariff on tobacco imported from the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented the petition of H. C. Perrine, of South Amboy, N. J., praying that an appropriation be made to continue the improvement of the Cheesquake Creek or River in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, praying for the enactment of legislation modifying the existing patent laws relative to medicinal preparations; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Montclair, N. J., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorials of Enoch Sharp, of Port Morris; of D. B. Champion, of Port Morris; of Matthias S. Messler, of Port Morris; of A. C. Olidis, of Atlantic Highlands; of William E. Allen, of Blairstown; of S. A. Lewis, J. P. Blackledge, and A. H. Concklin, of Closter; of Rev. J. C. Buchanan, of Pemberton; of John Powers, of Salem; of David D. Acherman, of Closter; of Archie Campbell, of Port Morris; of J. H. Serviss, of Closter, and Roland F. Randolph, of Newark, all in the State of New Jersey, and a memorial of Dr. William Stokes, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticaneen law; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petitions of J. F. Hawkins and 33 other citizens of South McAlester, of Lena Ritta and 60 other citizens of South McAlester, of Leonard A. Brady and 25 other citizens of Hickory, of Rev. F. Hooker Green and 10 other citizens of Weleetka, of W. F. Dowell and 62 other citizens of Welch, of L. J. Coats and 47 other citizens of South McAlester, of J. W. Allen and 45 other citizens of South McAlester, of J. F. Lamar and 161 other citizens of Afton, of Mrs. Ed. Alexander and 41 other citizens of Comanche, of A. L. Fitzgerald and 60 other citizens of Mannsville, of H. P. Lasley and 62 other citizens of Stuart, of W. B. Rense and 199 other citizens of Edward and Kiowa, of 60 citizens of Hickory, of H. H. Holman and 60 other citizens of Wetumka, of J. W. Hardy and 22 other citizens of South McAlester, of Edna Lynn and 77 other citizens of South McAlester, of S. Burch and 33 other citizens of Bartlesville, of L. J. Allen and 83 other citizens of Fairland, of E. A. Sample and 59 other citizens of Dougherty, of H. C. Snyder and 77 other citizens of Wagoner, of William Jones and 59 other citizens of Bartlesville, of Gen. B. Chury and 6 other citizens of Mannsville, of J. Fred Barnett and 81 other citizens of Fort Gibson, of Charles Comstock and 15 other citizens of Checotah, of M. E. Cox and 27 other citizens of Morris, of J. M. Gross and 43 other citizens of Durant, of Ira C. Perkins and 51 other citizens of Sapula, of Mrs. J. Shine and 47 other citizens of Morris, of H. H. Cronk and 95 other citizens of Weleetka, of Mrs. Elsie Sutton and 146 other citizens of South McAlester, of C. T. Tomkinson and 32 other citizens of Aurora Schoolhouse, of E. M. Luce and 36 other citizens of Afton, of N. T. Gilbert and 109 other citizens of Wetumka, and of E. Colkins and 107 other citizens of Tubsa, all in the Indian Territory, praying for the

enactment providing for continued prohibition in that Territory according to the treaty pledges with the Five Civilized Tribes; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PETTUS presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 4988) for the relief of the estate of Mirah Ballard, of DeKalb County, Ala.; which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 4992) for the relief of Amanda M. Warren, of Lawrence County, Ala.; which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of Oakland, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation affording relief from the unjust tariff rates of railroads; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the California Club, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the preservation and protection of the Calaveras grove of big trees in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 7869) in relation to bonds on contracts with the District of Columbia; and

A bill (H. R. 3947) for the relief of holders and owners of certain District of Columbia special-tax scrip.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 16450) to authorize certain changes in the permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6089) to authorize certain changes in the permanent system of highways, District of Columbia, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6088) authorizing the closing of part of an alley in square No. 733, in the city of Washington, D. C., reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6371) to confirm title to lot 5, in square south of square No. 990, in Washington, D. C.; and

A bill (H. R. 11286) to prevent the unlawful wearing of the badge or insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic or other soldier organizations.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 6607) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas River at or near Van Buren, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6608) granting a pension to William N. Dickey;

A bill (S. 6609) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Lockhart;

A bill (S. 6610) granting an increase of pension to John Smith; and

A bill (S. 6611) granting an increase of pension to Josephine S. Wainwright.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 6612) authorizing the President in his discretion to appoint and promote Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, United States Army, a major upon the retired list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PETTUS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6613) for the relief of the estate of Caswell B. Derrick, deceased;

A bill (S. 6614) for the relief of Sarah Autrey;

A bill (S. 6615) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bellefonte, Jackson County, Ala.;

A bill (S. 6616) for the relief of Griffin Callahan;

A bill (S. 6617) for the relief of the estate of William Cunningham, deceased;

A bill (S. 6618) for the relief of B. G. Chandler;

A bill (S. 6619) for the relief of the estate of William Curtis, deceased;

A bill (S. 6620) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin B. Coffey, deceased;

A bill (S. 6621) for the relief of the estate of Annie Dunn, deceased;

A bill (S. 6622) for the relief of Ransom Day;

A bill (S. 6623) for the relief of the estate of Green Guest, deceased;

A bill (S. 6624) for the relief of the estate of Samuel L. Gilbert, deceased;

A bill (S. 6625) for the relief of the estate of Minor Gwinn, deceased;

A bill (S. 6626) for the relief of the estate of Peter H. Gold, deceased;

A bill (S. 6627) for the relief of William M. Hilliard;

A bill (S. 6628) for the relief of the estate of Bradford Hambrick, deceased;

A bill (S. 6629) for the relief of the heirs of John T. Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 6630) for the relief of the estate of Levi Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 6631) for the relief of the estate of Enoch R. Kennedy, deceased;

A bill (S. 6632) for the relief of the Masonic Lodge of Bexar, Ala.;

A bill (S. 6633) for the relief of Jonathan Lewis;

A bill (S. 6634) for the relief of Joseph Lightfoot;

A bill (S. 6635) for the relief of the estate of M. Light, deceased;

A bill (S. 6636) for the relief of Mrs. Cassa Simpson;

A bill (S. 6637) for the relief of the estate of Preston Smith, deceased;

A bill (S. 6638) for the relief of the estate of H. S. Simmons, deceased;

A bill (S. 6639) for the relief of William M. Underwood;

A bill (S. 6640) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Ward, deceased;

A bill (S. 6641) for the relief of Phillip D. Wright;

A bill (S. 6642) for the relief of the estate of James Woosley, deceased; and

A bill (S. 6643) for the relief of Francis Wilkes.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 6644) to authorize the President of the United States to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law, with certain restrictions; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6645) granting a pension to Isabella Matson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 6646) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to furnish Potomac water without charge to charitable institutions, and so forth, in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 6647) granting to the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company the power to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company all the railway property, rights, franchises, and privileges of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 6648) to establish a light and fog-signal station near Point Cabrillo, California; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 6649) to authorize the appointment of Archer B. Hays to the grade of captain and quartermaster in the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6650) for the relief of Salvador Costa;

A bill (S. 6651) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew E. Hodges, deceased; and

A bill (S. 6652) for the relief of the estate of J. S. Powell, deceased (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 6653) granting a pension to I. N. De Long; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6654) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Dampier; which was read twice by its title,

and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR (for Mr. DILLINGHAM) introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 90) authorizing and empowering the President of the United States to abate and suppress the continued shameful and cruel practice of killing nursing mother fur seals on the high seas, now permitted and conducted; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 91) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for use at Knights of Pythias encampment to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., August 21 to 26, 1905; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO STATEHOOD BILL.

Mr. DUBOIS. I submit two amendments to House bill 14749, the pending statehood bill—one for Oklahoma and Indian Territory and the other for New Mexico and Arizona. I ask that one of them be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Both amendments will be printed and lie on the table. One of the amendments will be read at the request of the Senator from Idaho.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. DUBOIS to the bill (H. R. 14749) to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of New Mexico and Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Insert, following previous amendment, on page 25, after line 21, the following:

"No person shall be permitted to vote, serve as a juror, or hold any civil office, who is under guardianship, idiotic, or insane; or who has at any place, been convicted of treason, felony, embezzlement of the public funds, bartering or selling, or offering to barter or sell, his vote, or purchasing or offering to purchase the vote of another, or other infamous crime, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship; or who, at the time of such election, is confined in prison on conviction of a criminal offense; or who is a bigamist or polygamist, or is living in what is known as patriarchal, plural, or celestial marriage, or in violation of any law of this State or the United States forbidding any such crime, or who in any manner teaches, advises, counsels, aids or encourages any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal, plural, or celestial marriage, or to live in violation of any such law, or to commit any such crime; or who is a member of or contributes to the support, aid, or encouragement of any order, organization, association, corporation, or society which teaches, advises, counsels, encourages, or aids any person to enter into bigamy, polygamy, or such patriarchal or plural marriage, or who teaches or advises that the laws of this State prescribing rules of civil conduct are not the supreme law of the State."

JOHN DORSEY.

Mr. ALGER. I ask for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9799) to remove charge of desertion from military record of John Dorsey.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, after the word "discharge," in line 7, to insert "as of date March 6, 1863;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Dorsey, who was a drummer boy 11 years of age in the Twenty-seventh Missouri Regiment Volunteers, Company E, and to grant him an honorable discharge as of date March 6, 1863: *Provided,* That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

LANDS IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. J.

Mr. DRYDEN. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5763) granting certain property to the county of Gloucester, N. J.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to convey, by proper patent, to the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey, to and for the use and benefit of said county, as a public park, such part of the abandoned Redbank Military Reservation in said county, not to exceed 20 acres, as may be designated by said board, after the same has been properly surveyed under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 2. That the ownership, fee, and title conveyed by said patent shall revert to and reinvest in the United States, without any formal declaration of forfeiture thereof, at any time when said county shall fail to establish and maintain thereon a public park as a memorial to the battle fought thereon on October 22, 1777, or when said county shall use, or permit any part of said lands to be used, for any purpose not necessarily incident to the maintenance of such park.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESTORATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. DEPEW. I desire to call up for immediate consideration the bill (S. 4438) to restore American citizenship to any woman whose citizenship has been lost or suspended by marriage with a foreigner.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any woman, being 21 years of age and over and being a bona fide resident of the United States, whose American citizenship has been lost or suspended by marriage with a foreigner, may be permitted to resume such citizenship in the following manner, and not otherwise: She shall declare on oath, before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common-law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, that it is bona fide her intention to resume such citizenship, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which she may be at the time a citizen or subject, and that she will support the Constitution of the United States; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

SEC. 2. That it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting such woman that she has resided within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least, and that during that time she has behaved as a woman of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

SEC. 3. That the court shall thereupon permit such woman to resume her citizenship as aforesaid, and to receive a certificate therefor.

SEC. 4. That the clerk of such court shall be entitled to receive for such declaration and certificate the same sum that he would be entitled to receive for the admission of a foreign citizen or subject of a foreign country under the naturalization laws of the United States, said fees to be disposed of like other naturalization fees according to law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LODGE. I did not hear the entire reading of the bill, but it seems to be a measure of considerable importance, and I should like to know something more about it.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator from Massachusetts will yield to me for a moment—

Mr. LODGE. Certainly; I only want to be informed in regard to it.

Mr. NELSON. I will briefly explain the purpose of the bill. The bill comes from the Judiciary Committee, and if I recollect correctly it was unanimously reported from that committee. I am not sure about that, but it was reported from the committee.

The object of the bill is to reach those cases where American women marry foreigners and afterwards their husbands die or they become divorced from them. By their marriage with these foreigners they lose their American citizenship and become foreign citizens. The object is to allow such women, in case their husbands die or they are divorced from them, to come back to this country and become citizens of the United States again. They must apply to the court, and the court has supervision and control of the matter as it has in the case of the naturalization of aliens.

Now, that in brief is the object of the bill, and the bill itself speaks as to details.

Mr. BACON. If I caught the reading of the bill correctly, it is not limited as suggested by the Senator from Minnesota. I think it is a general bill which would authorize any woman who is married to a foreigner, even though her husband may be in life or she may not be divorced, to renounce the allegiance which the fact of marriage placed upon her to the sovereignty to which her husband owes allegiance, and to reestablish while in that married relation her citizenship in this country. Am I correct, I will ask the Senator from Minnesota, in that statement?

Mr. NELSON. I am not quite sure. Perhaps I did not state it correctly. I am inclined to think the Senator is correct, but I wish to supplement it by saying (and I recollect very well the discussion which took place about the bill in the committee) it is intended to cover those cases where American women have property vested in them—

Mr. BACON. The Senator has already stated that.

Mr. NELSON. Where property belongs to them and by their marriage with foreigners the course of descent is different. This is to enable those women to regain their American citizenship for the purpose that their property, whatever it may be, shall descend to their heirs conformably to the laws of the United States or of the States to which they belong.

Mr. BACON. I understand, Mr. President, and the criticism which I make is not directed to that point at all. If this bill were considered in the Committee on the Judiciary, and of course of that there can be no doubt, I do not think I was present at the time. I would have no objection, and, on the contrary, would approve a bill which had the purpose stated

by the Senator from Minnesota and which by its terms limited it to the accomplishment of that purpose, to wit, to the case of a widow or a divorced woman who had formerly married a foreigner. But if I heard correctly the reading of the bill, it relates to all women who have married foreigners, whether widowed or divorced or still living in the state of matrimony with such foreigners. It occurs to me that to say that an American woman who marries an Englishman and is living in England with him as his wife shall be an American citizen whilst her husband is an English citizen would lead to very grave complications. I can think of a great many situations in which this Government would be very greatly embarrassed.

Therefore, if it be true, as I think it is, that the bill is not limited to the case of widows or divorced women, but extends to all cases of women who have married foreigners, I would suggest that the bill be recommitted in order that that point may be properly guarded.

Mr. NELSON. I would suggest to have the bill read again.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, this question was up before the Committee on the Judiciary upon a bill which had been introduced by my colleague [Mr. PLATT of New York]. There was a long discussion in the committee on the question, and it developed that there was great confusion owing to the conflicting decisions of the courts as to the status of an American woman who married a foreigner. I think there have been several decisions that she did not lose her status of American citizenship and several to the contrary. There have been four opinions by four Attorneys-General of the United States, two of them that a woman married under such circumstances lost her citizenship and two that she did not.

After discussion the matter was referred to Senator Hoar, the chairman of the committee, and that Senator prepared the present bill for the purpose of meeting all questions, not only the question of a woman divorced or who was a widow, but also restoring to citizenship, if she had lost it, a woman who was married and still living with her husband.

The Woman's Suffrage Association and the National Woman's League took exception to the fact that, while an American man who marries a foreign woman does not lose his citizenship, there should be a discrimination against an American woman who marries a foreigner, and that she should lose her citizenship.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator think that there should be that discrimination?

Mr. DEPEW. I really do not. I have here the decisions which have been rendered by the courts. Half of them say that she does not lose her citizenship.

Mr. HALE. Of course, the fundamental proposition is that when an American woman marries a foreigner her life, her residence, or whatever else may go, is merged with the husband. No such condition applies to a man when he marries, and why should there not be this distinction?

Mr. DEPEW. That was the distinction and the rule so long as women could not hold property in their own names, but now there are many States in which a foreigner can not hold real estate, and the question is whether if a woman marries a foreigner she loses her title to her property and can not acquire any inheritance.

Mr. HALE. What is the present status, without this bill, of a woman who has married a foreigner, whose legal existence is merged in his and he dies? What is the status now of an American woman, the widow of a foreigner, without this bill?

Mr. DEPEW. Without this bill the status is in doubt. There are two decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in conflict with each other on this subject. There are the opinions of four Attorneys-General of the United States on the subject, two on one side and two on the other.

Mr. HALE. I had been informed that the court had this matter up and that it had found itself divided in opinion each way.

Now, does the Senator think that under these conditions we ought to pass a bill so general as this is, and applying, as the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] has said, not only to cases of widows or of divorced women, where the merging in the husband's existence has ceased, but applying to everybody, to a woman who has married abroad and lives abroad and continues abroad? Does the Senator think that in that case the woman should be authorized to establish what would be dual citizenship in both countries? Does the Senator think that the married woman who was an American, but who is a citizen of England because she has married an Englishman, should also, by any process of any law, be permitted to become an American citizen and restore her citizenship, and thus have, as I have said, dual citizenship?

Mr. DEPEW. I think, in view of the property interests and the descent of property to children, she certainly should have

that right. But for the purpose of meeting the case of widows and divorced women I am perfectly willing that this bill of Senator Hoar should be amended by limiting it to meet the objection of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator from New York and the Senator from Maine will allow me a moment, I wish to call attention to the second section of the bill, which requires that they shall actually have resided a year within the State or Territory:

Sec. 2. That it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting such woman that she has resided within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time she has behaved as a woman of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

She must have resided for a year in this country, in the State or Territory of the court in which she applies for restoration of citizenship.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to come in on line 6.

Mr. BACON. I withdraw the suggestion to recommit in order that the amendment may be offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LODGE. After the word "permitted," in line 6, page 1, I move to insert the words "after the death of her husband or after divorce from him."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. I was simply going to suggest that the Secretary read the connection, so that the amendment may be properly understood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

That any woman, being 21 years of age and over and being a bona fide resident of the United States, whose American citizenship has been lost or suspended by marriage with a foreigner, may be permitted after the death of her husband or after divorce from him to resume such citizenship in the following manner, and not otherwise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. PETTUS. I should like to know what territory the bill covers.

Mr. BACON. The entire United States. It is citizenship of the United States. The object of the provision is to give to any one who has married a foreigner and who has become a widow or has been divorced the right to resume citizenship in this country.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether, under the provision of this bill, a woman will bring back with her citizenship a title of nobility which she may have acquired while she was in the foreign country. It seems to me the bill should provide against that; that she should renounce any title of nobility that might have been conferred upon her or acquired; and we should not have one part of our citizens with titles of nobility and the other part without.

Mr. NELSON. I wish to call the Senator's attention to the fact that that is provided for in the first section of the bill. She must declare "that it is bona fide her intention to resume such citizenship, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty" from which she seeks to be absolved. I think that covers it.

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not think that renouncing allegiance to potentate or sovereignty would affect the question of a title. If she were a duchess or had any other title of nobility, it seems to me there should be a distinct and direct renunciation of that title.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent, at the suggestion of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Knox], to change the wording of the amendment I offered, so that it shall read, "after the death of her husband or if lawfully divorced from him."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the modification suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The SECRETARY. After the word "permitted," in line 6, page 1, amend the amendment so as to read:

After the death of her husband or if lawfully divorced from him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposed amendment as modified will be agreed to in the absence of objection.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Will the Senator state just where that amendment comes in?

Mr. LODGE. After the word "permitted," in line 6.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think that is right.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, it seems to me that the last

amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts would leave a woman who had been unfortunate in her selection of a husband abroad in a very unfortunate position. If the relationship had grown so intolerable she had to quit him and seek a sanctuary back here she could not reclaim citizenship. If the marital relation between foreigners and some of our American women who are crazy after titles should grow so burdensome, as very frequently happens, that she wants to get back to this country among decent gentlemen once more, I do not think we ought to require that she should be lawfully divorced. Let the law divorce her here after she gets back.

Mr. SPOONER. Can a woman be divorced without being lawfully divorced?

Mr. TILLMAN. Some of them quit and become "grass widows."

Mr. DEPEW. If I may interrupt the Senator from South Carolina a moment, I will state that with the close commercial relations existing between the United States and foreign countries there are large numbers of subjects or citizens of other countries who have titles who are here representing their firms or their business, and there are Americans similarly situated who are abroad representing American firms, American businesses of all kinds. In the natural course of events these foreign gentlemen come in contact with American women here, and American women moving in the same circle fall in love with foreigners in the places where they reside. The result is that international marriages are constantly taking place without any regard to title or to nobility or anything unusual, but upon the old-fashioned plan of propinquity, either abroad or here, bringing two people together of mutual tastes, and then marriage follows. In the course of time those marriages have become very frequent. They are exceedingly numerous. I think hardly a day passes that a marriage under such circumstances does not take place either in this country or in some country abroad. For instance, American consuls all over the world remain at their posts for a great many years; their daughters grow up in those environments amongst the people with whom they go to school; they make their homes there, and there they are married. It does not seem fair that such women, who have entered into marriage relations in a perfectly proper manner and with no other end or aim in life except to marry the men they love, should be subjected to any penalties by any statutes of the United States, and if they are those statutes should be repealed.

Mr. TILLMAN. I hope the Senator from New York did not understand me as doing anything more than trying to protect these women in their original rights as Americans?

Mr. DEPEW. No.

Mr. TILLMAN. And I do not see where the Senator's criticism of my little remark comes in. I am not opposed to international marriages; that is, I did not say so, although I have had a little sensitiveness at the seemingly running after titles that some of our girls somehow or other appear to be addicted to. I do not know whether it is merely a suspicion on my part or not, but I have had the idea that they were much more particular about the title than they were about the marriage. [Laughter.]

Mr. DEPEW. From my observation on that subject it is the title chasing the girl and not the girl chasing the title. [Laughter.]

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, it gets her; I will not say "he gets her," for I have very serious doubts whether there is any masculinity about it.

However, I want to say right now, once for all, that I think it is a hardship to require a woman who may not do that merely for love of one of those titles which she has bought to keep her from the privilege of coming home to a decent atmosphere without being legally divorced. If they are Americans, I suppose they can get divorces in Chicago very readily or in North Dakota or in South Dakota, which is, I believe, the haven of refuge for all those people who have marital infelicities.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, since the bill has been amended I do not myself see any particular necessity for it. We already have a law, as I understand, for the naturalization of single women, and I do not know why persons who have become citizens of a foreign country by marriage should be placed under conditions different from single women who come over here to be naturalized. But if it be necessary to have a bill of this character as now amended, it seems to me as though the bill should go further, as suggested by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN].

It has been the policy of this Government to allow no one to become a citizen of the United States without renouncing any title of nobility. I do not know why that should not apply to nobility obtained by virtue of a marriage as well as by the act of a sovereign. In this case it seems to me that we should have

the same rule applying to these women that we should to all others. I therefore propose the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that there is already pending an amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. McCUMBER. I understood that that amendment had been adopted. If it has not been, I will wait until action has been had on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. I now move to amend, in section 1, page 2, line 4, after the words "United States," by inserting "and that she renounces any title of nobility which she may have acquired by such marriage or otherwise."

Mr. DEPEW. That amendment is all right, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, page 2, line 4, after the words "United States," it is proposed to insert "and that she renounces any title of nobility which she may have acquired by such marriage or otherwise."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, just one remark in reply to the general observation of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] as to the necessity for the bill. When the husband of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris died, the question of her American citizenship was submitted to the lawyers, and there was such a diversity of opinion regarding it that a special act was passed in the Fifty-fifth Congress granting her American citizenship. This bill is intended to cover all cases of that character.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I move to amend, after the words "at least," in section 2, page 2, line 9, by inserting "next before her said declaration;" so as to read:

One year at least next before her said declaration.

Otherwise the fact that she had lived at any time of the year in the district where she sought to make this renunciation would be sufficient. The intention of the bill is that which I endeavor to make plain by the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 2, page 2, line 9, after the words "at least," it is proposed to insert "next before her said declaration."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. Now, Mr. President, I ask that the bill may go over and be reprinted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection, the bill will be reprinted and go over without prejudice.

JACOB LIPPS AND T. E. WELLES.

Mr. MALLORY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4699) to relinquish and quitclaim to Jacob Lipps, of Pensacola, Fla., his heirs and assigns, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the United States in, to, and on certain property in the city of Pensacola, Escambia County, Fla.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 2. That the United States hereby relinquishes and quitclaims to T. E. Welles, of Pensacola, Fla., his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the United States in, to, and on the following-described property, situated and lying in the city of Pensacola, county of Escambia, State of Florida, known and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of lot C, on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Sarragossa streets; thence running east along the northern line of Sarragossa street 134 feet 5 inches; thence running northwardly at right angles to the line of Sarragossa street 106 feet 7 inches; thence west 40 feet; thence south 10 feet; thence west 120 feet to Jefferson street; thence south along Jefferson street to the point of beginning.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to relinquish and quitclaim to Jacob Lipps, of Pensacola, Fla., his heirs and assigns, and T. E. Welles, of Pensacola, Fla., his heirs and assigns, respectively, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the United States in, to, and on certain properties in the city of Pensacola, Escambia County, Fla."

GREAT FALLS AND OLD DOMINION RAILROAD.

Mr. MARTIN. I desire to give notice that on Monday next, as soon as practicable after the completion of the routine morning business, I shall move that the Senate proceed to the con-

sideration of the bill (S. 2833) to authorize the extension, construction, and operation of the Great Falls and Old Dominion Railroad into the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The notice will be entered.

Mr. HALE. That is the matter that was discussed yesterday? Mr. MARTIN. Yes.

GOVERNMENT RESERVATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5506) to acquire certain ground for a Government reservation.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by condemnation, for the purpose of providing a Government reservation, the several parcels of ground in the District of Columbia included within the triangle between Sixteenth street extended, Mount Pleasant street, and Kenesaw avenue, and containing in the aggregate 21,450 square feet, more or less, and appropriates a sufficient sum, not exceeding \$40,000, to pay for the ground, etc.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5439) for the relief of Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, United States Army.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, United States Army, \$1,456.17.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HENRY T. CLARKE.

Mr. MILLARD. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3754) for the relief of Henry T. Clarke.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. KEAN. If there is a report in that case, Mr. President, let it be read, or let us have a brief explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator call for the reading of the report?

Mr. KEAN. Yes; let us have a little of the report read so as to know what the bill is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read from the report submitted by Mr. WARREN March 25, 1904, as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3754) for the relief of Henry T. Clarke, have considered the same carefully and now report it back to the Senate favorably, recommending that it be amended as follows and that thus amended it do pass:

In line 5, page 1, strike out "\$7,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,880."

In line 6, page 1, strike out "value and."

In lines 9 and 10, page 1, strike out "January 9" and insert in lieu thereof "March 12."

Strike out all after the word "Clarke," in line 2, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Provided, That the sum of \$2,880 shall be accepted and received by Henry T. Clarke in full payment of all claims and demands on account of the rental of said buildings."

Bills bearing upon this same subject have been reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Claims of the Senate, carrying various sums ranging from \$2,880 to \$5,500. Similar bills have also been reported in the House of Representatives, and the measure has passed both Senate and House at various times. (See Senate Report No. 1568, 54th Cong., 2d sess., and House Report No. 1615, 55th Cong., 2d sess., in appendix to this report.)

The original claim, made in 1896, was for rent from June 6, 1890, to June 6, 1896, at \$480 per annum (\$2,880), as will be seen by reference to Senate Document No. 54, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, appended hereto. But your committee recommend the payment of \$2,880 in full for rent from June 6, 1890, to March 12, 1904, on which latter date the buildings were purchased by the United States Government, as will be seen from the following copies of correspondence and voucher:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, April 1, 1903.

SIR: Replying to your letter of February 14 last, again presenting to the Department your claim for the occupation by the United States of certain buildings located upon the Fort Crook Military Reservation, I beg to say that on November 18, 1901, the Quartermaster-General estimated the value of the buildings in question to be about \$1,800 at the time of the acquisition of the property, and the rental of same to be \$1,035, and recommended that you be offered this sum in full of all claims, and that such offer be final.

Your recent letter has been carefully considered, and the Judge-Advocate-General, in reporting thereon, suggests that the estimated value of the buildings, \$1,800, be paid, and the rental, at the amount estimated by the Quartermaster-General, be also paid for the fiscal years 1901 to date, and that for the rental for the prior years you will have to obtain Congressional legislation.

Very truly, yours,

WM. CARY SANGER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. HENRY T. CLARKE, Omaha, Nebr.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments, on page 1, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven thousand" and insert "two thousand eight hundred and eighty;" in line 7, before the word "rent," to strike out "value and;" in line 10, after the word "to," to strike out "January 9" and insert "March 12," and on page 2, line 7, after the name "Clarke," to strike out:

and for the value of said buildings, \$7,000. That the said sum of \$7,000 is to be accepted and received by Henry T. Clarke in full of all claims and demands on account of said buildings and for the rental thereof, the title of said buildings to remain in the United States.

And insert:

Provided, That the sum of \$2,880 shall be accepted and received by Henry T. Clarke in full payment of all claims and demands on account of the rental of said buildings.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Henry T. Clarke the sum of \$2,880, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the rent of buildings on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, township 13, range 13, Sarpy County Nebr., from February 9, 1890, to March 12, 1904, being for the use of buildings on said land acquired by the United States by condemnation proceedings in the suit against Henry Zuercher in accordance with a proposition made by Henry T. Clarke to the Secretary of War July 29, 1889, which said proposition was for the sale of lands to the United States in Fort Omaha, now Fort Crook, by which proposition all said buildings were retained by Henry T. Clarke: *Provided*, That the sum of \$2,880 shall be accepted and received by Henry T. Clarke in full payment of all claims and demands on account of the rental of said buildings.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration at this time of the bill (S. 3228) making it a felony to make impressions or counterfeit the great seal of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 1, line 3, after the word "who," to strike out "except as authorized by law" and insert "without lawful authority, willfully and knowingly and with intent to defraud;" so as to make the section read:

That every person who, without lawful authority, willfully and knowingly and with intent to defraud, makes any impression of the seal of the United States, or uses such impression for the purpose of authenticating any document, shall be punished by fine of not more than \$3,000 or by imprisonment of not more than five years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 1, line 11, before the word "makes," to insert "willfully and knowingly and with intent to defraud;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That every person who, without lawful authority, willfully and knowingly and with intent to defraud, makes any die, hub, or mold in likeness or similitude of the seal of the United States, or without such authority has in his possession either the original or any such likeness or similitude, or who forges or counterfeits the seal of the United States, shall be punished by fine of not less than \$1,000 or by imprisonment of not exceeding ten years.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to hear the first section of the bill again read as it has been amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

That every person who, without lawful authority, willfully and knowingly and with intent to defraud, makes any impression of the seal of the United States, or uses such impression for the purpose of authenticating any document, shall be punished by fine of not more than \$3,000 or by imprisonment of not more than five years.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not know on what theory—

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee by my late colleague, Mr. Hoar.

Mr. SPOONER. I know that; but I should like to inquire—

Mr. LODGE. The purpose of the bill—

Mr. SPOONER. I understand its purpose, and I approve of it; but I want to inquire what is the explanation for the difference in the penalty prescribed in the first section and that prescribed in the second?

Mr. LODGE. I was not on the committee, and only know of the importance of and necessity for the bill. My attention was called to it by the Department of State. There is at present no protection of the seal of the United States, and it is a very serious matter.

Mr. SPOONER. I agree to that.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The first section of the bill relates to the unlawful use of the seal; the second to the making of counterfeits of the seal.

Mr. SPOONER. One section has to do with counterfeiting the seal with intent that it shall be used to perpetrate fraud, and the other with the using of it after it has been counterfeited for the purpose of perpetrating fraud.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The making of a counterfeit of the seal carries a greater penalty in this bill.

Mr. SPOONER. No; it carries a smaller penalty.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. And the fraudulent using of the seal, if a proper seal, is a lesser offense.

Mr. SPOONER. Is that it?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The first section, I think, is to punish the improper and unlawful use of the lawful seal. The second is to punish the counterfeiting of the seal, which carries a larger penalty than the other.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FARWELL, OZMUN, KIRK & CO.

Mr. BLACKBURN. I ask unanimous consent that we may take up for consideration at this time the bill (H. R. 16160) granting to Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co. license to make excavations and place footings in the soil of certain land belonging to the United States at St. Paul, Minn.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF OBSOLETE RIFLES.

Mr. FORAKER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 69) to provide for the loan of obsolete rifles, together with belts and bayonets, to posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and organizations of the Sons of Veterans.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments, in line 5, after the word "to," to strike out "loan" and insert "sell at prices to be fixed by the Chief of Ordnance;" in line 10, after the word "organizations," to insert "and the United Spanish War Veterans;" and on page 2, line 2, after the words "and so forth," to strike out "said rifles, belts, and bayonets to be accounted for to the War Department on the annual return of the State in the same manner as other Government property;" so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit the proper custodians of the several States and Territories to sell at prices to be fixed by the Chief of Ordnance a sufficient number of Springfield or other rifles of obsolete pattern, together with an equal number of belts and bayonets, which are now, or may hereafter be, in the possession of the respective States and Territories, to posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans organizations, and the United Spanish War Veterans, for the purpose of equipping a drill corps for service on Memorial Day, funeral occasions, etc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FORAKER, the title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution to provide for the loan of obsolete rifles, together with belts and bayonets, to posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations."

OLD POINT COMFORT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed with the consideration of the Calendar, under Rule VIII.

The bill (S. 1718) to compensate the Old Point Comfort Improvement Company for the demolition and removal of the Hygeia Hotel property from the Government reservation at Old Point, Va., was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the bill was read in full yesterday.

Mr. SPOONER. Is it subject to objection?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is, under Rule VIII.

Mr. SPOONER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will go over without prejudice.

BERNARD W. MURRAY.

The bill (S. 2113) for the relief of Bernard W. Murray was announced as the next business in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that this bill was read in full yesterday.

Mr. SPOONER. Let it be read for information.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will again be read.

The Secretary read the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50 per month for sixty months to Bernard W. Murray: *Provided*, That should the said Bernard W. Murray die before the expiration of sixty months leaving no minor children said payments shall thereupon cease. Should the said Bernard W. Murray die before the expiration of sixty months leaving minor children said payments shall cease upon the majority of the youngest of said children.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CULLOM. I think we had a bill like this before us yesterday.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Yes; and passed it.

Mr. CULLOM. I think we had better object to bills of this kind for the present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that when this bill was read yesterday it was under Rule IX. To-day the Senate is considering the Calendar until 2 o'clock under Rule VIII, and a single objection will send the bill over.

Mr. CULLOM. I object, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will go over without prejudice.

PETTY NAVAL OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

Mr. HALE. There is a bill farther along on the Calendar which, if there is no objection, I should like to have taken up. It is the bill (S. 656) providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It provides that in computing the necessary thirty years' time for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy all service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be credited.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5441) in relation to the assignment of diplomatic and consular officers.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It provides that where a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States is prevented by unforeseen circumstances from proceeding to his post of duty the President may assign him temporarily to another post where his services may be required, without loss of his commission or salary.

It also authorizes the President to grant leave of absence with pay, in addition to the period of absence now allowed by law, to diplomatic and consular officers who leave their posts temporarily in pursuance of official instructions, for the purpose of giving testimony in which this Government is interested.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANACOSTIA, ETC., ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. GORMAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3343) to authorize the Anacostia, Surrattsville and Brandywine Electric Railway Company to extend its street railway in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which will be read to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. LODGE. I do not find that the bill is on our desks, or that copies of the bill are now before the Senate. I do not know why it should be so. It is a long and elaborate bill, and I have been trying to get a copy to examine it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the bill reached the Secretary's desk only this morning.

Mr. LODGE. I hope the bill will be allowed to go over until we can have an opportunity to look at it. There are no copies of the bill to examine.

Mr. GORMAN. The bill has been printed. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I reported the bill from the Committee on the District of Columbia. It has been approved by the District Commissioners, and does not interfere with any of the railroads in the city. It is for a railway going out through the country, and only connects with the existing lines beyond the city limits.

Mr. LODGE. I have no doubt it is all right, but it is a good deal of a bill, and there is not a copy of it to look at.

Mr. GORMAN. Let it go over then, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland withdraws his request for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. LODGE subsequently said: The copies of the bill called up by the Senator from Maryland have now come to the Chamber, and I withdraw any objection I had to the reading of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the request of the junior Senator from Maryland, the bill will now be considered, if there be no objection.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, in section 1, line 20, page 2, after the word "road," to insert:

And provided further, That whenever said road shall be widened the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to require that the tracks of said railway company shall be located in the center of the road as widened.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL CEMETERY NEAR RICHMOND, VA.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 1979) providing for the extension of the national cemetery, on Williamsburg turnpike, near the city of Richmond, Va.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to appropriate \$4,000 for the purchase of such additional land as may be necessary for the extension of the national cemetery, on the Williamsburg turnpike, near the city of Richmond, in Virginia, and for the necessary improvement of the same, and inclosing with stone wall and drainage.

Mr. SPOONER. I think the words "and directed" in the fourth line ought not to be in a bill authorizing the purchase of property for Government use.

Mr. MARTIN. I will state for the Senator's information that the bill is very urgently recommended by the Secretary of War.

Mr. SPOONER. It is enough to authorize a public officer to purchase property. If you both authorize and direct him to purchase it, you put him at a disadvantage as to the purchase price. He has no option. He is obliged by law, which is mandatory, to make the purchase, and the only limitation is the sum of \$4,000. Why is it not sufficient, if the Secretary of War wants to purchase this property, to authorize it?

Mr. MARTIN. I will not object to the amendment if the Senator insists upon it. But it will simply necessitate the bill going back to the House to have it consummated, when, although the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin is eminently wise as a general rule, in this case no harm can result, as a limitation of course is provided in the bill, and it will facilitate the matter to let the bill go through as it is. It certainly will result in no injury in this particular case.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not care particularly about the pending bill, but—

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPOONER. I was in the middle of a sentence, if the Chair will permit me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. SPOONER. I do not care particularly about this bill, but I want to call the attention of the Senate to this subject. It is an improper provision.

Mr. MARTIN. I think the suggestion of the Senator generally is a wise one, but it will not be hurtful to let the bill stand as it is in this particular case, and I will be glad if the Senator from Wisconsin will not insist upon his amendment.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, I desire to say that this bill originated in the necessity of the case and in the office of the

Secretary of War; at least it was referred to him, and its passage is earnestly recommended on the ground of necessity.

Mr. SPOONER. I made no opposition to the bill. I only suggested that it was sufficient to authorize the Secretary—that it was not quite proper to add “and directed” to purchase. That is the point of my observation.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WICHITA FOREST RESERVE.

Mr. KEAN. I ask for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 11584) for the protection of wild animals and birds in the Wichita Forest Reserve.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I feel constrained to object to the present consideration of the bill. I desire to examine it. If it is agreeable to the Senator from New Jersey, I hope he will not ask that it be taken up at this time.

Mr. KEAN. Certainly. If the Senator from Wisconsin wishes to examine it, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey withdraws the request for unanimous consent, and the bill will go over without prejudice, under the rule.

Mr. KEAN subsequently said: The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Spooner] a short time ago objected to the consideration of House bill 11584 in order that he might examine it. He has since examined the bill and withdraws the objection. I should like to have the bill considered and passed. It has been read already, and it will take but a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read, is there objection to its present consideration?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

Mr. WARREN. I desire to call up the bill (S. 5944) repealing an act entitled “An act to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties,” and its amendments and extensions, so far as they limit the time for presenting claims for additional bounties granted to soldiers by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July 28, 1866.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1870, entitled “An act to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties,” and its amendments and extensions, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed so far as they limit the time for presenting claims for additional bounties granted to soldiers by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July 28, 1866, and that such claims shall be considered by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in the same manner as other claims for arrears of pay and bounty are considered: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed to reopen any settlement already made by the said accounting officers, except to allow additional bounties under the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July 28, 1866, which have been denied upon the ground that payment thereof was barred by limitation of the statute.

Mr. KEAN. Will the Senator from Wyoming make a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. WARREN. The bill is one that is indorsed by the Department, and it has had the unanimous approval of the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides that the bounties shown to be due individual soldiers on the books of the Treasury may be paid, notwithstanding the limitation of time. The claims remaining unpaid amount to less than \$100,000.

Mr. KEAN. I am glad to hear the explanation. I have had my attention called to some cases of that kind which I should like to have paid.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNION TRUST AND STORAGE COMPANY.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 16582) to authorize the Union Trust and Storage Company to change its corporate name.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to change the name of the Union Trust and Storage Company, of the District of Columbia, incorporated under an act approved October 1, 1890, and entitled “An act to provide for the incorporation of trust, loan, mortgage, and certain other corporations within the District of Columbia,” to the Union Trust Company of the District of Columbia.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LELIA G. CAYCE.

Mr. MARTIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 11178) for the relief of Miss Lelia G. Cayce.

The Secretary read the bill; and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to Miss Lelia G. Cayce \$179.73, the same being the amount of penalty collected by mistake from Lelia G. Cayce, at the port of San Francisco, May 23, 1903.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. B. F. BARNES, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On January 12, 1905:

S. 1501. An act for the relief of James F. McIndoe;

S. 1753. An act for the relief of Pay Clerk Charles Blake, United States Navy;

S. 3199. An act for the relief of A. M. Short; and

S. R. 79. Joint resolution granting the temporary occupancy of a part of the Government reservation in Washington, D. C., for the American Railway Appliance Exhibition.

On January 13, 1905:

S. 1352. An act for the relief of Lindley C. Kent and Joseph Jenkins, as the sureties of Frank A. Webb.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 16567. An act to authorize the Decatur Transportation and Manufacturing Company, a corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near the city of Decatur, Ala.; and

H. R. 16720. An act permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the Red River of the North from a point on section 6, township 154 north, range 50 west, Marshall County, Minn., to a point on section 36, township 155 north, range 51 west, Walsh County, N. Dak.

H. R. 13772. An act to amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEHOOD BILL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it becomes the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate House bill 14749, coming over as unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14749) to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, I assume it is idle to ask the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Bate] whether he has anyone to address the Senate upon the bill to-day, since I privately asked him the same question and he told me that he did not have anyone. That being the case, and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Teller] being ill, but with assurances that he will be here probably on Monday, and under no circumstances would I ask for a vote before he came back, or before he had an opportunity to speak, I suppose the thing remaining to be done now is to take up certain amendments to the bill that have not yet been agreed to, and some that were proposed the other day by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Long]. That will go in the nature of perfecting the bill and at the same time oblige the other side by filling in time for them.

I desire in this connection to notify the Senator from Tennessee that I entertain the ardent hope, which I trust he will not disappoint, that, beginning with Monday, such Senators as desire to speak upon that side will be ready.

Mr. BATE. Yes; we will have a man ready on Monday, one or two of them, even if—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. All the exigencies of the situation clearly indicate again the propriety of suggesting to the Senator from Tennessee that a time for fixing the vote would not be inappropriate either now or in the near future.

Mr. BATE. I do not think we ought to discuss that now. We have had only one or two speeches on the bill, and I know

at least four or five on our side who desire to speak. I do not know how many there are on the other side. I can not tell about that. So further along we may discuss that matter with the Senator.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Of course, I have gone upon the repeated assurances of the Senator and other Senators on that side of the Chamber, those who intend to speak and those who do not, but who are active in the management of business, that there is to be merely a reasonable discussion and then a vote upon the bill. Of course, the fixing of a date to vote has this advantage, that everyone then knows when the vote is going to occur, so that it is not necessary to fill in each hour of time until the hour fixed for voting.

Mr. BATE. This is, of course, a very important bill; perhaps there is none more so before Congress. There has been very little said about it yet on our side, and nothing on the other side, I believe, except by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], and what was said by my friend from Indiana. I think after further discussion of this matter, if the Senator wants to bring up the question as to setting a time for a vote, that will be an open question and we will discuss it then with him. But I do not think that now is the time for that to be done, because we are just starting out in the discussion. We promise to begin on Monday and we will have speakers ready for Monday.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. It is not a question, if the Senator will permit me, of beginning the discussion. I have, as the Senator has himself assured me, been very courteous in allowing the bill to be displaced for other business and even in using up time myself in perfecting the bill, and in this, that, and the other way, all upon the assurance, not that Senators were getting ready for any discussion or anything of that kind, but that reasonable discussion only would be had and then a time for a vote fixed. But if the Senator is not prepared to-day to name a time when the vote can be taken, no doubt he will be able to do so soon, as was assured this side by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] and the Senator from Tennessee yesterday.

Mr. BATE. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When that time comes we will be very much pleased to discuss it with the Senator; and I think we will be as liberal as he can expect us to be.

I wish to say in this connection, in reply to what was said by the Senator from Indiana just now, that this bill has been hurried a good deal, sir. We had it before the committee but a short time at this session, and I was not permitted, the Senator will recollect, upon my motion as a member of the committee, to have it returned there for the purpose of taking further testimony. That was denied me; but I do not know that the right was denied me to make a minority report. I should like to know how that was. Did the Senator understand that that was denied, or have I a right to make a minority report?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do not suppose the right to make a minority report could possibly be denied the Senator. Nobody in this Chamber would say that. It is a matter of right.

Mr. BATE. I assume that and took that ground myself, and we have been delayed in having the minority report made. It will take some time yet to prepare it. But, Mr. President, there will be no difficulty in going on, I will state to the Senator from Indiana, upon Monday. I know two or three Senators who will be prepared to make speeches on Monday or Tuesday—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I should be very happy—

Mr. BATE. And I think we can get along very harmoniously and successfully in this matter, but to get up here after only a few days' discussion of a measure of this kind, and when only two or three speeches have been made upon it, and come to any definite conclusion as to the time—I can not agree to it; and the Senator must not expect me to do it. I think we will be liberal in the end toward him.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I accepted the Senator's assurances to that effect yesterday; but I thought it would be well to suggest it again to-day. The Senator once before adverted to his not being present at the committee meetings, but said at the time, in answer to the statement by myself, that he had been notified not only by formal notice, but by a telephone notice, and in addition to that, by personal notice. However, that has nothing to do with this particular case unless the Senator himself wants to occupy the time this afternoon.

Mr. BATE. It has this to do with it, if the Senator will pardon me. We had a right to time to get ready. We have not had the proof before the Senate on our side at all. Indeed there is no proof before the Senate touching this matter, and we have had to rely upon outside sources and get what we could from testimony taken in the House, so as to be able to understand this question. I think myself we have done marvelously well within a week or so here, having no testimony on our side, and having been denied by a vote of the Senate the right to

investigate and take further testimony and cross-examine witnesses. I think myself some allowance ought to be made for that, and we ought to have time to look into the matter and see where we can get the proof and the testimony that has been taken in the House and utilize it here if we can. It will take some time to do that. I think we have been quite successful in getting along to begin on Monday with the regular debate.

Mr. ALLISON. I will ask the Senator from Tennessee if the committee is still taking testimony on this subject?

Mr. BATE. I do not understand what the Senator says.

Mr. ALLISON. I understood the Senator from Tennessee to state that the committee or some branch of it is taking testimony on this subject.

Mr. BATE. Oh, no; I said that was denied on my motion to recommit the bill to the committee and to get that testimony, and therefore we had a right to have further time in order to investigate the matter in the other House so as to get ourselves ready. It was denied on the part of the Senate that we should have that right. That is what I am complaining of.

Mr. ALLISON. I understood the Senator to say that they were making an inquiry in the form of examining witnesses.

Mr. BATE. Oh, no; I asked that it should be done. That was denied me by a vote of the Senate. Then we had to fall back on the testimony taken elsewhere and do the best we can. I think we have been very diligent in doing so.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. As I have said, accepting the assurance that there is no desire except for reasonable discussion and that an early date will be fixed for voting, which assurance has repeatedly been given to myself and to other Senators, privately, and in open Senate, I shall not now press anything except to call the attention of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. LONG] to the amendments he proposed. I will ask that the amendments proposed by the Senator from Kansas may be now considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OVERMAN in the chair). The amendment pending is the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER], on page 26 of the bill.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. It is not the desire of the committee to accept that amendment, nor is it the desire of the Senator from Ohio to-day to take it up. So it may go over, and so may all the amendments except the amendments which it is the purpose of the committee to accept. At all events, those amendments may be brought before the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator from Indiana will yield to me now, I will move that the Senate proceed to consideration of executive business.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I will be very glad to yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Iowa to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 16, 1905, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 14, 1905.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Vespasian Warner, of Clinton, Ill., to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice Eugene F. Ware, resigned.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Charles A. Willard, of Minnesota, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, to date from January 13, 1905.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Henry H. Myers, of Arkansas, to be register of the land office at Little Rock, Ark., his term having expired December 11, 1904. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTION IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Maj. Henry C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, United States Marine Corps, to be assistant adjutant and inspector in the Marine Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from the 15th day of December, 1904, vice Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, assistant adjutant and inspector, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Farmer Morrison to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1905, to fill a vacancy created in that grade by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903.

Commander William W. Kimball to be a captain in the Navy

from the 12th day of January, 1905, vice Capt. Arthur B. Speyers, retired.

Lieut. George F. Cooper to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 12th day of January, 1905, vice Lieut. Commander Clifford J. Boush, promoted.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Felix O. Dudley to be postmaster at Clanton, in the county of Chilton and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

ARKANSAS.

J. H. Edwards to be postmaster at Blytheville, in the county of Mississippi and State of Arkansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Ernest Ritter to be postmaster at Marked Tree, in the county of Poinsett and State of Arkansas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

COLORADO.

Orlando Rogers to be postmaster at Independence, in the county of Teller and State of Colorado, in place of Orlando Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1904.

HAWAII.

George Desha to be postmaster at Hilo, Hawaii Island, Hawaii, in place of William I. Madelra, resigned.

ILLINOIS.

Alpheus K. Campbell to be postmaster at Sullivan, in the county of Moultrie and State of Illinois, in place of Adolphus T. Jenkins, resigned.

Thomas Millett, jr., to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

INDIANA.

Harry H. Thompson to be postmaster at Mooresville, in the county of Morgan and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential April 1, 1904.

Frank D. Walters to be postmaster at Monroeville, in the county of Allen and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

IOWA.

John Q. Graham to be postmaster at Emerson, in the county of Mills and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

William Morgan to be postmaster at Buxton, in the county of Monroe and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

LOUISIANA.

John Dominigue to be postmaster at Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana. Office became Presidential April 1, 1904.

MAINE.

Jacob F. Hersey to be postmaster at Patten, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

MICHIGAN.

Simon H. Heath to be postmaster at Richmond, in the county of Macomb and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

Berton M. Wooley to be postmaster at Elsie, in the county of Clinton and State of Michigan, in place of Berton M. Wooley. Incumbent's commission expires February 4, 1905.

MISSOURI.

Elmer E. Hart to be postmaster at Eldon, in the county of Miller and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

NEW JERSEY.

John Hubbard to be postmaster at Asbury Park, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in place of John Hubbard. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

NEW YORK.

Newton A. Collings to be postmaster at Groton, in the county of Tempkins and State of New York, in place of Lewis J. Townley. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1905.

Ezra C. Ferris to be postmaster at Croton on Hudson, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in place of Ezra C. Ferris. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1905.

OHIO.

George C. Watson to be postmaster at New Concord, in the county of Muskingum and State of Ohio, in place of George C. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James H. Saulsbery to be postmaster at Dunlo, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

Francis A. Seip to be postmaster at Palmerton, in the county of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

WISCONSIN.

Robert J. Audiss to be postmaster at Westfield, in the county of Marquette and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

Oscar Bowen to be postmaster at Bangor, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

John C. Grell to be postmaster at Johnson Creek, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential January 1, 1905.

Charles Settergren to be postmaster at Baldwin, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin, in place of Charles Settergren. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1904.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 14, 1905.

GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

John G. Brady, of Alaska, to be governor of Alaska, his term having expired June 5, 1904.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

J. George Wright, of Illinois, to be an Indian inspector, his term having expired March 27, 1904.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY—CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, Twenty-first Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, with rank from September 1, 1904.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, Thirtieth Infantry, December 30, 1904, vice Patten, Fourteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Archie J. Harris, Second Infantry, December 30, 1904, vice Nixon, Second Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, Second Infantry, December 31, 1904, vice Phillips, Twenty-seventh Infantry, dismissed.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, Second Infantry, December 30, 1904, vice Keller, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Emery T. Smith, Ninth Infantry, December 30, 1904, vice Harris, Second Infantry, promoted.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be captain.

First Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Artillery Corps, January 1, 1905, vice Nicholls, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

To be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. James Totten, Artillery Corps, January 1, 1905, vice Cooke, promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Reynolds, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, December 17, 1904.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieut. Frank T. Hines, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, December 17, 1904.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt, Fifteenth Infantry, to be colonel, December 16, 1904.

Maj. Arthur Williams, Third Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, December 16, 1904.

Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, Eighth Infantry, to be major, December 16, 1904.

First Lieut. Harry E. Knight, First Infantry, to be captain, December 16, 1904.

First Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, December 16, 1904.

Second Lieut. Elliot Caziarc, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, December 16, 1904.

Second Lieut. Carl C. Jones, Third Infantry, to be first lieutenant, December 16, 1904.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, I nominate the officer herein named to be placed on the retired list of the Army.

With the rank of brigadier-general.

Col. John J. O'Connell, retired, with rank from December 16, 1904.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, I nominate the officers herein named to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general from the respective dates upon which they shall be retired from active service:

Col. Charles Smart, assistant surgeon-general.

Col. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, I nominate the officers herein named to be placed on the retired list of the Army with rank from April 23, 1904.

With the rank of brigadier-general.

Col. Charles S. Stewart, retired, died July 22, 1904.

Col. Charles M. Terrell, retired, died November 22, 1904.

With the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. William Austine, retired, died September 4, 1904.

With the rank of major.

Capt. Leonard Hay, retired, died November 12, 1904.

Capt. Thomas E. Merritt, retired, died August 26, 1904.

With the rank of captain.

First Lieut. Henry R. Williams, retired, died October 16, 1904.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, I nominate Col. William L. Alexander, assistant commissary-general, to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general from the date upon which he shall be retired from active service.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, I nominate the officer herein named to be placed on the retired list of the Army:

With the rank of major from April 23, 1904.

Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, retired.

POSTMASTERS.

DELAWARE.

Edward F. Prettyman to be postmaster at Seaford, in the county of Sussex and State of Delaware.

HAWAII.

Arthur Waal to be postmaster at Lahaina, in the county of Maui Island, Hawaii.

IOWA.

William C. Snyder to postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa.

MINNESOTA.

Henry K. White to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the county of Douglas and State of Minnesota.

MISSOURI.

Godfrey Haldiman to be postmaster at California, in the county of Moniteau and State of Missouri.

J. A. Knowles to be postmaster at Flat River, in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri.

Solomon R. McKay to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Lincoln and State of Missouri.

Benjamin C. Nichols to be postmaster at Trenton, in the county of Grundy and State of Missouri.

NEVADA.

Herbert Badt to be postmaster at Wells, in the county of Elko and State of Nevada.

NEW JERSEY.

James M. Bogert to be postmaster at Westwood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey.

NEW YORK.

John M. Gilmour to be postmaster at Morristown, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York.

J. Johnson Ray to be postmaster at Norwich, in the county of Chenango and State of New York.

Herbert J. Rouse to be postmaster at Cazenovia, in the county of Madison and State of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sallie P. Gillingham to be postmaster at Langhorne, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania.

Jacob D. Laciari to be postmaster at Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania.

Sarah M. Lowell to be postmaster at Tioga, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania.

Leanus Schreiner to be postmaster at Tower City, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania.

Fred M. Williams to be postmaster at Nicholson, in the county of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania.

PORTO RICO.

Walter K. Landis to be postmaster at San Juan, in the county of San Juan, P. R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ida A. Calhoun to be postmaster at Clemson College, in the county of Oconee and State of South Carolina.

James E. Horton to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina.

A. L. King to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Georgetown and State of South Carolina.

TENNESSEE.

Daniel M. Nobles to be postmaster at Paris, in the county of Henry and State of Tennessee.

VERMONT.

F. Henry Foss to be postmaster at Vergennes, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 14, 1905.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

DISMISSAL OF LETTER CARRIERS.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged report which I send to the Clerk's desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Report to accompany House resolution 404.

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to whom was referred House resolution 404, requesting the President to communicate to the House certain reports, etc., showing certain Executive action, and directing the Postmaster-General to communicate all facts bearing upon the dismissal of certain letter carriers, report back the resolution, and recommend the passage thereof after it has been amended by striking out all of the preamble and substituting for the first resolution the following:

"Resolved, That the President is requested to communicate to the House, if not in his judgment incompatible with the interest of the public service, all reports, documents, papers, and orders showing the Executive action relative to the political activity of letter carriers mentioned in his last annual message, and the grounds therefor."

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BARTLETT rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire to know something about this. If I understand it, there was some resolution introduced and referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service asking the President to furnish information with reference to the removal of certain letter carriers in the city of New York.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. It was a resolution of inquiry asking the President and the Postmaster-General to give the information as to the reasons for the discharge of certain letter carriers. The committee considered it and unanimously reported the resolution, which was introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HEARST].

Mr. BARTLETT. The gentleman from Massachusetts says: "The President and Postmaster-General." As I caught the reading of the resolution, it is directed to the President only.

Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts. There were two sections of the resolution. The Clerk has reported only the first section. One refers to the Postmaster-General and the other section to the President of the United States. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the resolution as amended be reported.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will read the resolution as amended.

The Clerk read the part of the resolution printed above, with the additional section, as follows:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General is directed to communicate to the House all facts bearing upon the dismissal of the said James C. Keller, Frank Cunningham, Warren Tumber, and H. W. Aldrich, and the grounds for said dismissal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 4112. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wynne;

H. R. 2353. An act granting an increase of pension to Sophia C. Hilleary;